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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/814,401	03/31/2004	Richard R. Hollowbush	1121-73 (D4781-00078)	5381
8933	7590	04/23/2007	EXAMINER	
DUANE MORRIS, LLP IP DEPARTMENT 30 SOUTH 17TH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103-4196			CHOW, JEFFREY J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2628	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	04/23/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/814,401	HOLLOWBUSH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jeffrey J. Chow	2628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 June 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 07 February 2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments regarding claims 1 – 14, filed 07 February 2007, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "automatically change in format", "different predetermined modes", "successive frames", "The display changing from a full picture display mode to a shared display") are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant argues that Krishnamurthy et al. (US 5,469,188) does not teach a video input signal including at least one of successive picture frames and fields containing a video picture (page 11). Krishnamurthy discloses that the video file can be stored on the computer system 10,

in the frame buffer of the DSP 20 and the frame buffer store contains one full frame of the digital component image (column 2, lines 52 – 67 and Fig. 1).

Applicant argues that Krishnamurthy does not disclose a zoomed area of particular scrutiny (pages 11 and 12). Krishnamurthy discloses below the display window 32 are status windows 37 that indicate the digital component values (YBR) of the pixel and includes pixel swatches of the pixel including the immediately preceding and following pixels on the same horizontal line (column 3, lines 21 - 31 and Fig. 2). Particularly in Figure 2, one of the status windows 37 shows three pixels at the bottom left portion, which is labeled “PIXEL” with the color of the three pixels displayed next to the label “PIXEL” in where the three pixels are not normal pixel size, where in fact the not normal pixel size is clearly larger than normal pixel size.

The specification objections have been withdrawn due to applicant’s arguments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 – 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishnamurthy et al. (US 5,469,188) in view of Lau et al. (US 6,525,746).

Regarding independent claim 1, Krishnamurthy discloses that the video file can be stored on the computer system 10, in the frame buffer of the DSP 20, and in the video recorder 22 and

the computer system 10 is coupled to a digital processing system (DPS) 20 that includes at least one frame buffer that contains one full frame of the digital component image (column 2, lines 52 – 67 and Fig. 1), which reads on the claimed video input signal providing a video signal to be analyzed, the video input signal including at least one of successive picture frames and fields containing a video picture. Krishnamurthy also discloses the DPS 20 is coupled to a video recorder 22 together with an associated component video monitor 24 (column 2, lines 52 – 67 and Fig. 1), which reads on the claimed video processor operable to produce a display of information at least partly from the video input signal. Krishnamurthy discloses a computer system 10 that has a central processor 12, a display 14 and an interface 16, such as a keyboard and mouse (column 2, lines 52 – 67 and Fig. 1), which reads on the claimed controller coupled to the video processor and to at least one control input, the controller being operable to control the information displayed by the video processor. The computer system 10 is capable to control the information displayed by the DPS 20. Krishnamurthy further discloses a display window 32 of panel display 30 (column 3, lines 16 - 19 and Fig. 2), which reads on the claimed full representation of the video picture contained in the video input signal selectively presented so as to occupy at least a portion of a display area of the formatted display. Krishnamurthy discloses below the display window 32 are status windows 37 that indicate the digital component values (YBR) of the pixel and includes pixel swatches of the pixel including the immediately preceding and following pixels on the same horizontal line (column 3, lines 21 - 31 and Fig. 2), which reads on the claimed zoom image including an area of particular scrutiny in said video picture selectively presented so as to occupy at least a portion of the display area of the formatted display. Krishnamurthy discloses the status windows 37 that display various characteristics of

the pixels, which reads on the claimed report of the video data characteristics of at least one point within the area of particular scrutiny. Krishnamurthy discloses the input video 32, the status window 37 and the zoomed area of the area of particular scrutiny in the status window 37 (Figure 2), which reads on the claimed a subset of said full representation, said zoom image and said report. Krishnamurthy did not expressly disclose the video processor is operable to produce a formatted display of selectable data images for presentation on a display device wherein the formatted display comprises a changeable selection of one of a full representation of the video picture, a zoom image, and a report of video data characteristics. Krishnamurthy also did not expressly disclose a separate zoom window. Lau discloses various display windows 54-62, a main window 50, within which a user selects one or more subordinate windows 52, each of which may be concurrently active at a given time (column 7, lines 28 – 33 and Figure 3). Lau also discloses the subordinate windows 52 may be opened or closed, moved or resized (column 7, lines 33 – 34 and Figure 3). Lau also discloses the subordinate windows 52, comprises of a video window 54, a zoom window 56, and one or more data windows 62 (column 7, lines 40 – 43 and Figure 3). The selectable zoom window 56 relates to the claimed zoom image that can be selectively displayed. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to combine Krishnamurthy's system with Lau's teachings of a zoom window 56 and a video window 54 in order to display the input video signal and the zoomed portion of the input video signal at the same time, which would give the user better analysis of the video input signal. It would have also been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to further combine Krishnamurthy's system with Lau's teachings of selectable displays in order to allow the display window 32 and the selectable status window 37 of Krishnamurthy's

system to be opened, closed, resized and moved or selectively displayed, which would give the user increased flexibility in viewing the desired information. Krishnamurthy discloses errors are displayed in respective windows for each test and a NEXT or PREV button moves the cursor 36 to the next or previous pixel that exhibited an error of the selected type (column 3, lines 36 – 40), which reads on the claimed video processor is operable to change the area of particular scrutiny, when predetermined criteria are met by said at least one of successive picture frames and fields of the video picture. Examiner understands this limitation based on paragraph 73 of the original specification. When the NEXT or PREV button is pressed, the cursor 36 is moved to the next error reads on the claimed video processor is operable to change said changeable selection of the formatted display when predetermined criteria are met by said at least one of the successive picture frames and fields of the video picture. Krishnamurthy did not expressly disclose the video processor is operable to change the changeable selection of the formatted display, when predetermined criteria are met by said at least one of successive picture frames and fields of the video picture. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to further combine Krishnamurthy's system with Lau's teachings of selectable displays in order to allow the display window 32 and the selectable status window 37 of Krishnamurthy's system to be opened, closed, resized and moved or selectively displayed. One would be motivated to do so because this would allow the user to control the viewing of the desired information.

Regarding dependent claim 2, this claim additionally recites a plurality of display modes in which there are at least two images of particular scrutiny. At least one of, two of, or all of the

selectable display window 32, the selectable status window 37, the selectable zoom window 56 (Lau) can be displayed in different variations, which relates to the claimed display modes.

Regarding dependent claim 3, Krishnamurthy in combination of Lau discloses the display window 32, the status window 37 and the zoom window 56 (Lau) are presented at different parts of the display device and present progressively smaller parts, the display window 32 being the largest displayed area and the status window 37 being the smallest display area, which reads on the claimed video processor has a display mode wherein the full representation of the video picture, the zoom image and the report of said video data characteristics are presented at different parts of the display device and present progressively smaller parts of the area of particular scrutiny.

Regarding dependent claim 4, Krishnamurthy discloses the information of the pixel displayed in the selectable status window 37 (Figure 2), which reads on the claimed tabular display, which in the disclosure of the disclosed invention the tabular display just shows information of the pixel data.

Regarding dependent claim 5, Krishnamurthy further discloses the selectable status window 37 that indicate the (X,Y) pixel location (POS) of the cursor 36 (column 3, lines 21 – 30 and Fig. 2), which relates to the claimed sample location information and color sample data.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Krishnamurthy discloses the pixel swatches in the selectable status window 37 (column 3, lines 21 - 31 and Fig. 2), which reads on the claimed color swatch of the color sample data.

Regarding dependent claim 7, Krishnamurthy further discloses a digital component domain image is stored in the frame buffer of the DPS 20 (column 2, lines 61 – 63) and errors

are displayed in respective windows for each test and a NEXT or PREV button moves the cursor 36 to the next or previous pixel that exhibited an error of the selected type (column 3, lines 36 – 40). The frame buffer of the DPS 20 relates to the claimed digital video signal. It is inherent that a digitized video signal increments at least one frame at a time and that each frame contains at least one of discrete sample data and discrete color state elements defining pixels, which reads on the claimed video input signal contains a digital video signal with successive picture frames and the video processor produces the formatted display repetitively for increments of at least one frame, from one of discrete sample data and discrete color state elements defining pixels in the video input signal.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Krishnamurthy discloses the video recorder 22, which relates to the claimed video sampler. The video recorder 22 is operable to produce a digitized video signal. It is inherent that a digitized video signal increments at least one frame at a time and that each frame contains at least one of discrete sample data and discrete color state elements defining pixels and Krishnamurthy discloses errors are displayed in respective windows for each test and a NEXT or PREV button moves the cursor 36 to the next or previous pixel that exhibited an error of the selected type (column 3, lines 36 – 40), which reads on the claimed video processor produces the formatted display for increments of at least one frame from one of discrete sample data and discrete color state elements defining pixels in the video input signal.

Regarding dependent claim 9, Lau discloses a zoom window and where it well known and expected in the art to resize a window (Figure 3) and Krishnamurthy discloses a status window 37 (Figure 2), which reads on the claimed video processor is operable to resize at least part of the video picture for presentation in part of an area of the formatted display that occupies

less than a full area of the formatted display, and wherein resizing by the video processor includes at least one of recalculating pixel values, sampling pixel values and reading out selected pixel values.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Krishnamurthy in combination of Lau allows users to manually select from the input video signal an area in the selectable display window 32 of panel display 30 by using the interface 16, such as a keyboard and a mouse, to select the area of particular scrutiny. The DPS 20 is capable of simultaneously display the input video signal to the selectable display window 32 and the selectable zoom window 56 (Lau) of the area of particularly scrutiny, which reads on the claimed control input is operable by a user manually to select from the video input signal an area to be the area of particular scrutiny, and wherein the video processor is operable simultaneously to present the video picture and the zoom image including the area of particular scrutiny, in different areas of said formatted display.

Regarding dependent claim 11, Krishnamurthy in combination of Lau allows users to manually select from the input video signal an area in the selectable display window 32 of panel display 30 by using the interface 16, such as a keyboard and a mouse, to select the area of particular scrutiny. The DPS 20 is capable of simultaneously display the input video signal to the selectable display window 32 and the selectable zoom window 56 (Lau) of the area of particularly scrutiny, which reads on the claimed video processor allots the formatted display to accommodate said selection.

Regarding dependent claim 12, Krishnamurthy discloses errors are displayed in respective windows for each test and a NEXT or PREV button moves the cursor 36 to the next or previous pixel that exhibited an error of the selected type (column 3, lines 36 – 40), which reads

on the claimed video processor is operable responsive to the control input to define a selection criteria and automatically to select from the video input signal at least one said area of particular scrutiny based upon data in the video input signal meeting said selection criteria.

Regarding dependent claim 13, Krishnamurthy discloses errors are displayed in respective windows for each test and a NEXT or PREV button moves the cursor 36 to the next or previous pixel that exhibited an error of the selected type (column 3, lines 36 – 40) and where the user manually position the cursor on the input video and where the user can select the NEXT or PREV button and the processor automatically positions the cursor the an error in the input video and where the clicking of the NEXT or PREV button sets the limited period of time, which reads on the claimed controller and the video processor are operable to coordinate between automatic and manual selection of the area of particular scrutiny, wherein said manual selection supersedes automatic selection at least for a limited period of time.

Regarding dependent claim 14, Krishnamurthy discloses an amplitude check in where each color component of each pixel in the RGB domain is checked to determine whether the value is within predetermined limits (column 3, line 50 – column 4, line 14), which reads on the claimed selection criteria for said automatic selection include a color gamut value criterion having at least one threshold value such that a value meeting the threshold value criterion is selected for particular scrutiny.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey J. Chow whose telephone number is (571)-272-8078. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 10:00AM - 5:00PM (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ulka Chauhan can be reached on (571)-272-7782. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JJC

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